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TONOPAH : : NEVADA

KERENSKY TELLS SAILORS HOUR HAS ARRIVED TO MAKE SACRIFICE

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The German forces which landed on Oesel island in the Gulf of Riga, under the cover of ninety war vessels, had occupied up to 10 o'clock Saturday morning the whole northern and eastern part of the island and were within twelve versts of Arensburg, on the southern shore, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Russian naval general staff. The Russians still occupy Serel Point and the Svorob peninsula on the southwestern coast.

It now develops that the Germans did not occupy Dago Island, north of Oesel, and at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Premier Kerensky, in an urgent appeal to the Baltic fleet to defend the fatherland "in this hour of trial," divulged the fact that the garrison

of Kronstadt, the chief fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet, twenty miles west of Petrograd, by its attitude already has weakened the defensive resources of the fortress.

Eight dreadnaughts, a dozen light cruisers, forty torpedo boats and thirty mine sweepers participated in the German landing on Oesel Island. The people of Petrograd received the news of the occupation calmly. The newspapers publish interviews with some of the cabinet ministers and others, who agree that while the operation seriously affects Russia's strategic position, it does not constitute an immediate menace to the Russian capital.

Premier Kerensky today sent a telegram to the commander in chief of the northern armies, in which he said:

"Tell the fedoubtable Baltic fleet

that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the navy and I, as generalissimo, demand that the sailors make sacrifices.

"The hour has come when the Baltic fleet can defend the honor of the fatherland and the great gratitude of liberty and of the revolution. It is time to reflect seriously and to cease to co-operate involuntarily with the cause of the enemy. The garrison of Kronstadt has by its attitude already caused the defective resources of the fortress to be incomplete.

"Let all remember that the fatherland will not forgive criminal levity. Let the abominable crime of the battleship Petropavlovsk be remembered. Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers, whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

sons brought their lunches and spent a greater part of the afternoon watching the bathers disport in the tempting waters.

Ladders have been conveniently placed at the end of the tank so the deep sea swimmers can climb out without effort and reach the spring-board easily. A rope has been provided where the pipe formerly served as support around the inside edge and appeared to answer well.

Rings will be placed along the center of the truss roof so no kind of tumbling will be lacking and the active boys and girls, young and old, of Tonopah can drop into the water from any angle and from any position they are pleased to choose.

Several life preservers and ring buoys will arrive in a few days to be used for the protection of the timid and to hold up the heavy or, in other words, make those who fear to venture absolutely "non-sinkable."

There are three ventilators on each side of the big roof, together with two immense skylights on either end to provide air and light. There seems to be no doubt that the natorium will be comfortable all winter, for the temperature of the water will keep the room around it at an even state, when all the draughts are excluded. Mrs. Murphy, to whom so much is due for the success of this, the best thing that has ever happened in Tonopah for the people of the town, will be the constant attendant in charge and it is indeed a matter of congratulation to all concerned that this estimable lady has been prevailed upon to undertake the task, for the position is a responsible one and trying in the extreme.

The roof and bath rooms have cost nearly \$1,200 and the whole town will get together to defray this debt so that the earnings hereafter can be used for the installation of more comforts and attractions which will be permanent and not transitory as has been so many of the past attractions for which the good people of Tonopah have so generously dolled out their money. Here is a resort that will be kept and run clean and respectable, free forever to the children, and from the grown-ups there will be exacted just enough to maintain the place after the debts are dissolved away.

More bath rooms could be used if they were available and many things could be added, but those who have donated their money and time to the splendid natorium are well content with the progress made thus far.

Emergency doors have been placed on the east and west ends of the structure for easy exit in case of any need suddenly developing and the main entrance moved around to the east side, where the autos arrive, which makes the access to the pond immediately at hand. The boys' and girls' community dressing rooms

(Continued On Page Four.)

TURKS SLAUGHTER HELPLESS MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Burial alive of babies in trenches with the bodies of their mothers, who had been slaughtered or allowed to perish from exposure, was practiced by the Turks in their work of exterminating the Armenians, it was declared here today by the Rev. Henry H. Riggs, missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to Harput, Turkey, who recently came back to this country. A trench was dug beside a camp of Armenian women, he said, and as they met death the survivors were forced to drag their bodies to it and bury them.

"The gendarmes said they could not take care of the babies that were left behind, so many of those were buried with their mothers," Dr. Riggs said. "When I visited the camp I frequently saw Turks wandering about among the Armenians picking out pretty girls and little children to take away to their homes. Some mothers told us that they had themselves thrown their babies into the Euphrates river rather than allow them to be taken to Moslem homes. Many more threw themselves into the river to escape a bondage of shame worse than death."

"About fifteen miles from Harput is a lake hidden from sight with many ravines about it. We were told that the Armenian exiles were being killed and left in these ravines. Two Americans investigated and brought back photographs and actual facts. They saw in a 20-mile ride 10,000 human bodies, most of them killed by the bayonet. With a few exceptions they were women and children and the mangled condition of their bodies showed the horrible fate that had been theirs."

The story of the deportation of the Armenians of Harput is one of "perfidy, violence and murder," Dr. Riggs went on, adding: "It is nearer to the truth to say the Turkish government undertook the extermination of the Armenian population." After the issue of an edict for all Armenians to go to Mesopotamia, he said, there came the arrest of all the men of standing.

"They were sent out on the road tied together in groups of two to five," he said, "driven and beaten by the gendarmes. Of the first party of 800, one young man survived to tell the story of what happened. The party was taken into a ravine and ordered to sit down, he told me. Then the gendarmes climbed up on the surrounding rocks and fired with their rifles into the crowd of bound prisoners as long as they showed signs of life."

"The man who told me the story succeeded in getting his knife and cutting himself loose. As he made his dash for liberty he was followed by a volley of shots, but got away unscathed. All the other men of that and similar parties were ruthlessly butchered."

"The women and children were then started on the road toward Mesopotamia in companies of two or three thousand. By indirect routes they were forced to wander about until the summer heat and disease wasted away the majority. No transportation was provided. I saw one old man, who had traveled 200 miles, start out to go the remaining 250 miles, carrying on his back his pack of quilts and clothes and on top of that his aged, palsied wife, who could not walk."

"Often the routes chosen took the people over waterless deserts where thousands perished from thirst. I passed through such a region where thousands of bleached skeletons each side of the way told the story of a waterless journey across the plains in August."

"The people who passed through Harput from the north usually spent two or three days in camp within

sight of my home. The sights we saw there can never be forgotten. They were absolutely without shelter, day or night, from heat or cold. The air was unspeakably foul from dead bodies lying near. As we approached the women and children came around us like hungry wolves, all restraint lost in the one desire for a piece of bread."

"The sick and dying lay around under the blazing sun with no one to care for them, waiting for the end. One place I saw a row of twelve dead women and children who had been lying in the shade of trees. With them was one little baby still alive. The shade had shifted and the burning August sun had fallen on them and killed them. A long trench was dug beside the field where these people were encamped. The people themselves were obliged to dig and fill it. As soon as one died she was dragged to the trench."

In January, 1916, Dr. Riggs said, there were 485,000 deported Armenians in Mesopotamia, while in May, 1917, the most careful investigation showed only 112,000 survivors, more than three-quarters having perished from famine, pestilence and massacre in fifteen months.

"The only bright feature of this terrible picture is the help that has actually reached a fraction of these people through relief funds from America's ever ready generosity," Dr. Riggs said. "In Harput we were



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X 733

LIBERTY TRUCK ONE OF SINEWS OF WAR

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Details of the development of the government's new war motor truck, announced last night by the council of national defense, reveal an accomplishment that officials declare is second only to the production of the Liberty aviation motor.

Two of the trucks have just been completed—one at Lima, O., and the other at Rochester, N. Y.—and now are on their way to Washington for inspection at the war department. They are of three tons capacity, although engineers who helped in their development say they can carry if necessary five tons.

The truck is of standardized construction and its parts will be made in probably sixty factories throughout the country. The nation's best automobile engineers worked together on its design and as it stands the truck is declared to be the best ever produced in any country. Later the government plans to produce also

standardized trucks of one and one-half tons and three-quarter ton capacity.

The government's first order calls for ten thousand of the new trucks. Within a few months, if they are needed, the country can turn out, it was said, 8,000 a month. After January 1 the truck will be the only one of three tons capacity used by the army, although smaller ones will be used until they, too, are standardized.

Brigadier General Chancey B. Baker, of the army quartermaster's department, in charge of motor transportation, pointed out today that standardization of motor transport in France will save the American army the necessity of maintaining immense supply stations. The new truck has less than 7,500 parts, while the allied forces keep in stock at all times more than 2,000,000 parts for their various kinds of motor vehicles.

TONOPAH SWIMMING POOL COMPLETED AND CROWD IN ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY

Saturday night when Mrs. Murphy had the last chip removed from the magnificent cement tank of the Tonopah natorium and the tropical waters from the Victor pumps turned into the pool there was launched in Tonopah—the desert town—an era of pleasures akin to the seaside, plunge bathing and swimming.

During the night the tank filled brimming full so that when the doors were opened Sunday morning at 10 o'clock there was a small army of young America on hand to don their bathing suits and dip in the refreshing waters. From that moment to 10:30 last night the place was the scene of the liveliest kind of sport.

The kiddies were surely out on mass and at times during the busy afternoon the tank was actually too

full of happy humanity for easy movements of swimmers. The water has a bluish-green hue which reminds one of the ocean and it is not hard to imagine that one is at some famed bathing resort and not in dusty, dry old Tonopah.

The carpenters had covered the sheeting on the roof with the tarred paper and the last vestige of scaffolding had been removed early Saturday afternoon, when the electricians, under the direction of Mrs. George Murphy, completed the wiring. Many small boys appeared on the scene and were willingly drafted into service to sweep out the tank so the water could be turned in after a weary week of waiting.

Yesterday morning there was a line of boys and girls going to the pool from all parts of town. Older per-

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